CAIRO, Friday, Jon. 16, 1863.

lars have not yet been received.

Our loss was reported 200. Rebel loss 550 in killed and wounded, from 5,000 to 7,000 prisoners taken. These results may be modified by fuller and quant more authentic accounts.

rrespondent. Hillena, Ark., Jan. 9, 1563.

and missing. There are 600 wounded on board the City of Memphis, new at the landing, on their way up the piver. The wounds are generally severe. THE REBEL ATTACK ON SPRING. Many of our company and regiment were killed and wounded. Col. Dister of the 55th Ohio Infantry, and Lieut.-Col. Fletcher of the 31st Missouri Infantry, and Capt. Danl. Garrard, Capt. Wm. Hegan and Lieut. Twist of the 22d Kentucky Infantry, and Capt. Sleish of the 55th Illinois, were among the

Another expedition is on foot for the White and Arkansas Rivers. Our brave Western army will not remain idle. In great haste, Guilbert.

THE ATTACK ON VICKSBURG.

Rebel Account of the Affair.

Rebel Account of the Affair.

From The Vicesburg Whig. 30th all.

We mentioned in our issue of Saturday that the enemy were landing on the Yazoo, and that light skirmishing had already commenced. Saturday morning they opened fire from their gunboats, field out on the Arkansas River, and marched at least fifty miles in 24 hours, skirsmishing with our scouting parties most of the way. The enemy dependent of the iron-clads, followed by rame and transports, moved up the Yazoo, the former within three-quarters of a mile of our batteries at Sayder's Bluff, and opened fire. Our guns soon commenced belching forth, and for three hours a heavy cannonade was kept up without any damage to our batteries, when the fleet retired some niles form. For guns soon commenced was kept up without any damage to our batteries, when the fleet retired some niles form the river and opened upon the woods near residence while leading a charge. own the river and opened upon the woods near Col. Blake's quarters, where they supposed some of our troops were stationed. As night came on the Eving ceased on both sides, the enemy having been

cour troops were stationed. As hight came on the firing ceased on both sides, the enemy having been diverback on land and water.

Our troops remained in the intrenchments all night, and just as the day was glimmering in the cast of Limitay morning, the sharp crack of musketry, the thunder-like sound of bombs, and the shrill whistle of ritle balls, indicated that the enemy had advanced again, and were firing with renewed velocity. At several points along the lines, from the Chickasaw Bayou down to the Indian mound, a distance of about two miles, the enemy advanced, but were signally repulsed. Between 11 and 12 o'clock there was very heavy firing on our left, at the mound, the works in front of which were beld by the 31st Indiana Regiment, Col. C. H. Morrison.

The enemy appeared on the cast side of McNutt's Lake, but were soon forced back. The firing on the right, at Chickasaw Bayou, was very heavy for a while, but our troops succeeded in compelling the enemy to fall back. In the afternoon an artillery call was fought at the mound on our left, in which call was fought at the mound on our left, in which call was fought at the mound on our left, in which call was fought at the mound on our left, in which call was fought at the mound on our left, in which call was fought at the mound on our left, in which call was fought at the mound on our left, in which call was fought at the mound on our left, in which call was fought at the mound on our left, in which the call was fought at the mound on our left, in which the call was fought at the mound on our left, in which the call was about 300 killed, wounded, and prisoners. The same about 300 killed, wounded, and prisoners. The family as about 300 killed, wounded, and prisoners. The family appeared to the Hartsville fight was between 4,000 and 5,000 strong. Their loss was about 300 killed, wounded, and prisoners. The family as about 300 killed, wounded and the notorious guerrilla McGould was among the killed, wounded.

FROM MISSOURI.

From MISSOURI.

The Emancipation Proc

enemy to fail back. In the alternoon an arthery coal was fought at the mound on our left, in which we came out victorious and without any loss. The troops all fought most gallantly. In the Saturday's fight the 17th Louisiana Regiment, Col. Richardson, repulsed three regiments of the enemy, and on Sanday the 28th Louisiana Regiment, Col. Thomas, which seem to indicate the probability of a fight drove four regiments back and maintained their power of the regiments of the enemy, and on Sanday which seem to indicate the probability of a fight with the Rebels at or near Pocahontas.

New-York Etibune.



Vol. XXII....No. 6,798.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 17, 1863.

The acts of individual daring performed by men of both regiments are numerous and unsurpassed of both regiments are numerous and unsurpassed of both regiments are numerous and unsurpassed to live Yankeee, and therefore he would shoot a few at the battle of Cane Hill, before demanding their whose name I have not learned, charged on horse-back into the lines of the enemy, demanding them to

Also, all the Guns, Stores, and Ammunition papers captured on the field, that some of the troops carged were in Middle Tennessee in October, and were brought here from there.

UNION RAID WEST OF THE RIVER.

The Ram Switzerland arrived this evening from the squadron.

She brings news of the taking of Arkansas Post, on the Arkansas River, 100 miles from the mouth, by the land and naval forces under McClernand and by the land and naval forces under McClernand and little gans, stores, and ammunition. Full particular here have not yet been received.

UNION RAID WEST OF THE RIVER.

The Appeal says:

The most important success of the Unionists in the vicinity of Vicksburg, was accomplished in a raid made by a comparatively small force on the west side of the river, along the line of the Vicksburg, was accomplished in a raid made by a comparatively small force on the west side of the river, along the line of the Vicksburg, was accomplished in a raid made by a comparatively small force on the west side of the river, along the line of the Vicksburg, was accomplished in a raid made by a comparatively small force on the desired the country along the line of the Vicksburg, was accomplished in a raid made by a comparatively small force on the desired the country along the line of the Vicksburg, sirreveport and Texas Railroad. They penetrical the country to Delhi, 38 miles from the ensiet the country to Delhi, 38 miles from the ensiet the country to Delhi, 38 miles from the ensiet the country to Delhi, 38 miles from the ensiet the country to Delhi, 38 miles from the ensiet the country to Delhi, 38 miles from the ensiet the country to Delhi, 38 miles from the ensiet the country to Delhi, 38 miles from the ensiet the country to Delhi, 38 miles from the ensiet the country to Delhi, 38 miles from the ensiet the country to Delhi, 38 miles from the ensiet the country along the country along the line of the Vicksburg, and the delthing the country along ing the latter work of destruction, two of them were severely injured—one having a leg, and the other an arm, broken.

Along the route they destroyed a considerable quantity of corn, collected by the Government, with a small amount of other property. At Delhi, the principal public loss sustained was 110 bales of Low-The Vicksburg Fleet Returned to the Mouth
of the White River—Steamer City of
Memphis Arrived at Helena with 600
Wounded—The Buttle Lusted Three
Days—About 3.000 Killed, Wounded,
and Missing—Another Expedition on
Foot up the White River.

Description of the manufacture of meal sacks. The success of the approach of the enemy, and the entire raid was

From Our Special Correspondent.

HILEMA, Ark., Jan. 9, 1863.

The fleet of Gen. Sherman has returned to the mouth of the White River in safety. His loss in the attack on Vicksburg is about 3,000 in killed, wounded attack on Vicksburg is about 3,000 in killed, wounded the white which the commandant of the post had entirely which the commandant of the post had entirely

Disputch from Gen. Brown-Character the Attacking Force-They Fire on the Town without giving Notice to Sick, Women, and Children-They number 5.000-Our Force 2,600-The Affair at Hartsville.

St. Louis, Friday, Jan. 16, 1863. A disratch from Gen. Brown to Gen. Curtis, dated Springfield, 8th, says the battle at that place lasted thirteen hours.

The enemy numbered 5,000 picked mounted infantry with two rifled guns. The expedition was fitted out on the Arkansas River, and marched at least fifty miles in 24 hours, skirsmishing with our

and stragglers, numbered 2,600, with two old iron Radicalism.

residence while leading a charge.

A dispatch from Gen. Warren, dated Houston, Texas County, 16th, says the enemy are-in full re-

famous guerrilla McGould was among the killed, the

From Our Special Correspondent Sr. Louis, Jan. 8, 1863. guerrillas who have fled from Missouri, and for a The troops engaged all behaved very gallantly, while attempted to ske out an existence in the but special mention is made of the conduct of the Ozark Mountains, have all concentrated at Pocatwo Louisiana regiments we have particularized. Lt is impossible to form any estimate of the enemy's loss, as they were invariably in the woods, and whenever a man fell they immediately carried him off. Our loss thus far is quite small, considering the smount of fighting that has been done. In the 17th Leuisina we could learn of but one being 18th lead and two wounded, viz: Private Clayden of Company B, head shot off; Orderly Sargeant Me-Donald of Company H, leg shot off: Private Kilgeor of Company H, sightly wounded in the legic. The killed and wounded in the 20th, 28th, and 31st Louisiana Regiments we have not been able to ascertain. The loss, however, is small. Three prisences were captured on Sunday morning belonging to Company B, 57th Ohio Volunteers. From one of them we learn that the troops on the 1azoo are of them we learn that the troops on the 1azoo are commanded by Gen. Morgan.

LATER.

Ozark Mountains, have an conceasing the smodel themselves under the horses of Southern society. The thunder of Bill Jeffries, whose exploits as a guerrilla in South-East Missouri would have given him considerable reputation, if his thunder fulnes. We condense the following statement from had not been able to ascending a company B, the noted Jeff. Thompson. Jeffries is a man of energy. He served in the explaint of the explantation under Domphan to New-Mexico as served in the legical private of the man and character afford sufficient guaranty of her truthful to the care of the man of energy. He served in the explantation under Domphan to New-Mexico as served in the explantation under Domphan to New-Mexico as served in the explantation under Domphan to New-Mexico as served in the explantation under Domphan to New-Mexico as served in the explantation under Domphan to New-Mexico as served in the explantation under Domphan to New-Mexico as served in the explantation under Domphan to New-Mexico as served in the explantation under Domphan to New-Mexico as served in the explantation under Domphan to New-Mexico as served in the explantation of the provide state of the full p ommanded by Gen. Morgan.

Yesterday afternoon 8,000 of the enemy advanced on our right wing, in the vicinity of Chickasaw Bayou to storm the works, but were mowed down in large numbers, and upward of four hundred taken presenters, together with five stands of colors. The romainder then fell back, when a flag of truce variety in for permission to bury the dead, under which were filled by the still going on late last evening on our left.

The Battle Of the Stiff Back, when a flag of truce variety in the presenter made their escape. The fight was still going on late last evening on our left.

The Battle Of the Stiff Back of the war has bout 7,000 Rebels were stationed there. They were only the dead of the war has bout 7,000 Rebels were stationed there. They were only to store the were the being collected in Pocahontas across late of the war has bout 7,000 Rebels were stationed there. They were only to store the presented the fell before Vicksburg. Monday, December 29:

One of the most brilliant battles of the war has but so of the war has been strong to the present successive to the present success that the stands of colors are as late and proven and the strong to early this morning. The 2d and 30th Temperature of the present success that the strong the case of the presentative of forage their horses have been sent off in the direction of Charendon, where the present success the strong the state of the presentative of forage their horses have been successed to the strong to the strong the state of the strong the state of the strong the state of the presentative of the strong the state of the presentative state of the strong the strong the strong the state of the strong the strong the strong the strong the st

surrender. This was when he thought to victory.

A copy of The Little Rock New Democrat of Dec. 20 has been received. It is now issued on paper which would be considered inferior even for wrapping-paper in the North. The Democrat contains an editorial complaining that the Confederate Government has neglected Arkansas entirely of late, and with the exception of a few arms and a small quantity of ammunition, begged from the commander at Vicksburg, no help has been received from east of the Mississippi Kiver; but on the contrary, the troops raised for home defense have been called away. "But Gov. Rector," says The Democrat, "having taken the precaution to muster the troops into the service of the State of Arkansas, they are fortunately under no obligations to go abroad."

We are without further advices from the South-West. There being no more Rebels in that vicinity, except such as a few companies of cavalry can manage, the Army of the Frontier is promised a long period of inaction.

There is less frothing here about the President's

There is less frothing here about the President's Proclamation probably than in many other loyal cities. Our citizens have long been accustomed to a ccepting the doctrine that Slavery is the cause of the war as truth, and the necessity for its overthrow as a war measure has also been assumed by the Legislature, such a resolution was, in fact, offered yesterday in the Lower House, but as no concert of action had been provided for, the subject was referred to a Special Committee. The conservatives attempted to make trouble, but were summarily rebuked.

Many of the conservative members are disposed to ancept the Emancipation issue as settled, and to unite upon some plan for rendering emancipation as acceptable as possible to the Pro-Slavery men of the State. At a Conservative cancus on Saturday even in such a proposition was advocated by Mr. Joseph Davis of Howard County, the Conservative cancularly in St. Louis County, outside the city limits, have the slaves imbibed the idea that they are all set free by the President's Proclamation. They are leaving their masters numerously. One man lost sixteen on Sunday night, nine of whom belonged to a former neighbor, who is now absent in the Rebel army.

The Emancipationists in the Legislature, like all processing their masters and mistressee by the score.

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whom belonged to a former neighbor, who is now absent in the Rebel army.

The Emancipationists in the Legislature, like all parties unused to success, are not harmonious on the subject of United States Senstors. A caucus was called to meet last Saturday night. Out of the seventy three emancipationists in both Houses only forty-three responded. At this meeting B. Gratz Brown was renominated as Senator for the short term and John B. Henderson for the long term. A desperate effort is now in progress to elect either Samuel B. Glover or Samuel M. Breckinridge, and a Conservative, by a conlition between the Emancipation members desatisfied with Brown's nomination and the Conservative numbers.

pation members desatisfied with Brown's nomina-tion and the Conservative members.

The country Emanuipationists are generally sup-porting B. Gratz Brown, the caucus nominee, but strange influences are at work, and two members pledged to sustain Brown yesterday changed to Glover. As the game stands now it is probable a less prominent candidate than any now spoken of will be elected. The fears of country Emancipa-tionists have been worked upon to some extent, and they are opposing Brown on the ground of his ultra Radicalism.

Radicalism.

Some interest has been excited here by the conduct of Judge Geo. W. Baker, who has his shingle hung out in this city, but is now under arrest at Helena for carrying goods to the enemy in the stemmer Alabama without a permit from anybody, and under an assumed flag of truce, on the St. Francis River. Your Helena correspondent has probably detailed the affair.

Yesterday the Union Merchants' Exchange elected an out-and-out Union ticket for officers, sliffough the Secessionists attempted to force down a mongrel ticket containing many Secession names. Though

ticket containing many Secession names. Though every member of the Union Merchants' Exchange is required to sign an oath of allegiance, many of the members are notorious Secessionists. Nearly two hundred prisoners have arrived in the

y from the South-west, who will be sent South as on as the arrangements of the Government for

soon as the arrangements of the Covernance of their exchange are completed.

Several hospital boats and a large amount of hospital stores have been dispatched from this city by the Western Sanitary Commission to Nashville and Vicksburg for the wounded in the late dreadful

The Twelfth Massachusetts Battery.

Bosros, Friday, Jan. 16, 1963.

A private letter states that 60 horses of the 12th Massachusetts Battery died during the passage to Threats of the Coppe-heads-Gov. Morton Fortress Monroe, on account of rough weather. source I learn some facts The vessel conveying the Battery was detained in Correspondence of The Cincinnati Commercial waiting a clearance from the Custom-House.

The Horrors of Southern Institutions.

Under this head The Troy Times prints a letter

One of the most builliant battles of the war has been consistent from the off-differed successor and Akkanes consensity, and injurit color and the part of the consequence of the war has been consequent to the consequence of the war has been consequent to the consequence of the war has been consequent to the consequence of the war has been consequent to the consequence of the war has been consequent to the consequence of the war has been consequent to the consequence of the war has been consequent to the consequence of the war has been consequent to the consequence of the war has been consequent to the consequence of the war has been consequent to the consequence of the war has been consequent to the consequence of the war has been consequent to the consequence of the war has been consequent to the consequence of the work of the war has been consequent to the consequence of the war has been consequent to the consequence of the war has been consequent to the consequence of the war has been consequent to the work of the work

Boston, Friday, Jan, 16, 1863.

The schooner Union, from Baltimore, arrived at Port Maria, Jamaica, on the 8th ult., having on board the captain and crew of the bark Parker Cook Capt. Fulton, from Boston for Aux Cayes, captured (no date) in the Mona passage by the Alabama. The Parker was subsequently destroyed.

The Alabama also captured the schooner Union was allowed to proceed on her voyage after giving a bond of \$1,500 for the vessel.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Jan. 15
The brig Jesephus arrived here to-day from Kingston, Jam., bringing as passenger Capt. Fulton, late of the bark Parker Cook, from Boston for Aux Cayes, burned at sea by the "290," on Nov. 30, off LIST OF VESSELS CAPTURED AND DESTROYED His Opinion of Shifting Instead of Surmount-

tors of the army here:
FORTHESS MONROE Thursday, Jan. 15, 1863.

Major-Gen. H. W. Haller. General-in-Chief, Washington:
The Richmond papers are boasting that Gen.
Pryor repulsed our troops near New Providence Church, on the 9th inst.
The following dispatch of the 10th inst., from Gen. Peck, gives the true version of the affair:
His attack was repulsed by our mounted rifles, under Major Wheelan.
It is due to the latter and to our troops that the truth should be known, and if you see no objections, I would be glad to nave the dispatch published.
JOHN A. DIX. Major-General.
Surpole. S

The enemy crossed the Blackwater in considera-ble force, and attempted yesterday to drive in our right wing at Providence Church. Infantry, caval-ry, and artillery, were employed by the Rebeis, but they were repulsed by Mr. Wheelan's New-York Mounted Riffes. At duss are enemy a dvance was charged upon and driven back up a his supports. At intervals through the night shells were thrown from the Rebel batteries. JOHN J. PECK, Maj. Gen. Commanding.

Important from Tennessee-Bragg Super-

Gen. Bragg has been superseded by Gen. Longstreet. The latter's army corps, recently in Virginia, is at Shelbyville.

Forrest is still near Harpeth Shoale. A fleet, under convoy of gunboats, is on the way

Conscripts are descriing the Rebel army, and fleeing to this city daily. The river is rising, with ten feet of water on the

TREASON IN INDIANA.

shoals.

to be Assassinated.

a plot laid by the Democratic leaders of Indiana, and intended to be carried into execution less than ten days ago, for the seizure of the State Arsenal and the distribution of its contents among men who are pledged to the disruption of the Government. Nothing but the vigilance of Gov. Morten, Col. Carrington, and a few others, prevented the accomplishment of the villainous scheme.

since my arrival here I have heard men say, allud-to the subject, that if they had once got the senal, it would have taken all the Abolitionists in the country to have taken it from them; that they had 33,000 men in Indiana to fight against the Yankees, and they intended to bring them out before long. I have it on the best authority that the de-

PRICE THREE CENTS.

of Washington.

IMPORTANT LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT

but, her cargo being owned by British subjects, she Strange Persistence in Leaving Washington Exposed.

> The President's Opposition to the Peninsular Campaign.

ing a Difficulty.

He Always Wanted the Battle Fought At or Near Manassas.

HE URGES THAT A BLOW BE STRUCK FORTHWITH.

..... He Characterizes the Delay as Repeating Manassas.

The Anxiety of an Honest and Truehearted President.

Washington, Friday, Jan. 16, 1963. In the McDowell Court of Inquiry to-day Gen Ricketts was examined, testifying that the road by which he was ordered to march by Gen. McDowell on the morning of the 28th of August was so obstructed by wagons in his front as greatly to impede the progress of his command.

or-Gen. Hitchcock was next called. He testified at length relative to the force left for the pro- aster at Galveston, Texas. tection of Washington when Gen. McClellan's army started for the Peninsula. In the course of his testimony the following letter from the President was laid before the Court:

WASHINGTON, April 9, 1862. which I did it, and, as I thought, acquiesced in it, night. The morning dawned rainy and clot Ohio Railroad.

just obtained from the Secretary of War a statement coats there for me!" was the answer. "If whom I have so often heard advocating a continguage of negro slavery; but I dared not, for the facts seemed too indelicate for a female to publish. But, Sir, these are remarkable times; and should I hold hyperce, even the very stones would cry out; for Slavery is a wrong to the planter's slave and to the planter's daughters."

In the set of the Republication members into the Schate and House of Representatives, crowd the lobbies so as to prevent a belt, elect Bright and lobbies so as to prevent a belt, elect Bright and lobbies so as to prevent a belt, elect Bright and lobbies so as to prevent a belt, elect Bright and lobbies so as to prevent a belt, elect Bright and lobbies so as to prevent a belt, elect Bright and lobbies so as to prevent a belt, or a series of resolutions, denouncing the Federal Government, and favoring the establishment of a North-Western Confederacy. Gov. Morton Total Confederacy, Gov. Morton Total Confederacy Confederacy, Gov. Morton Total Confederacy Confederacy Confederacy Confederacy Confederacy Confederacy Confederacy Confederacy Confederacy C time for you to strike a blow.

SIX DAYS LATER FROM NEW-ORLEANS

CAPTURE OF THE HARRIET LANE

The Gunboat Westfield Blown Cp.

A Naval Expedition Sent Out to Recapture the Harriet Lane, at All Hazarda

By the arrival of the steamship Illinois, Capt Babcock, we have New-Orleans dates to Jan. 9 The disaster at Galveston is fully confirmed, though but little is said about it in the New-Orleans papers A body of Texas cavalry sent from New-Orleans to Galveston, got timely notice from a frightened pilos of the recapture of the place, and the disasters to our flotilla, so our troops escaped, though in plain sight of Galveston, from which it is supposed that the Harriet Lane was too much disabled to pursue. The expedition up the Mississippi had not started; nor was it known when it would be off.

The Rebels were encroaching upon the Union lines in the neighborhood of Donaldsonville; but 22 danger was apprehended therefrom.

Rumors were common to the effect that the tattle of Vicksburg began on the 31st altimo, and was contiqued daily; but nothing very definite in regard to it was known in New Orleans.

The affair at Galveston on the lat inet. had cansed a general feeling of gloom among the army and

navy.

Admiral Farragut had cent the Brooklyn, the Sciota, and half a dozen of his best ships to recapture the Harriet Lane at all hazards, and, if possible, to destroy the Rebel gunboats in Bayon Buffalo.

Of this expedition nothing had been heard in New Orleans up to the 8th inst. Gen. Banks had been in command a month; but nothing of his plans had transpired. It was known, however, that he was not idle. Most of his troops

had gone to Baton Rouge. The disaster at Vicksburg was already known at New-Orleans.

[A letter containing the first account received of the Gal veston affair was forwarded by our Correspondent, on the steamer which left the day prior to that on which the Illinois

sailed, but has not yet reached us.] Attempt by the Rebels to Capture the Steam er Cumbria, with Treops on Beard, on their way to Galveston-Capture of a Rebel Pretended Pilot-The Attack at Galveston - Full Particulars of the Affair.

m Our Special Correspondent. New-Onlease, Jan. 8, 1863-3 p. m. The arrival of the Cumbria at this port affords us dditional information in relation to the recent di

The Cumbria is an iron propeller of English build. captured in one of the many attempts to run the blockade. She left this city at 8 o'clock on the evening of the 31st of December, baving on board 250 of the 2d Texas Cavalry, under command of Col. Davis, To Maj.-Gen. McClellas: My Dear Sir-Your a section of the 24 Vermont Battery, with horses, dispatches, complaining that you are not properly &c.; also, Lient. Noyes, formerly of the 2d Cavalry, sustained, while they do not offend me, pain me very bearing the commission of Captain in the Texas much. Blenker's Division was withdrawn before regiment. She came to anchor at 16 miles south-west you left here, and you know the pressure under of Galveston on Friday evening, Jan. 2, lying there all certainly not without reluctance. After you left I being but imperfectly visible. On the Cumbria's ascertained that less than 20,000 unorganized men, weighing anchor at 8 a. m., and starting for the city, without a field battery, were all you designed should she could neither see boat nor pilot. At 11 a. m. he left for the defense of Washington and Manassas she fired a gun as signal for the latter, without re-Junction, and part of this even was to go to Gen. sponse. She then dispatched a boat with its crew to Hooker's old position. Gen. Banks's corps, once designed for Manaseas Junction, was divided and tied up on the line of Winchester and Strasburg, not return—it had been captured by the Rebels. and could not leave that position without again ex- At 10 p. m. on Sunday morning a good-sized posing the Upper Potomac and the Baltimore and sail-boat was espied making toward the Cumbria, and simultaneously a bark mov-This presented, or would present, when McDowell ing insidiously in the same direction and Sumner should be gone, a great temptation for Presently the boat came alongside, when there ap the enemy to turn back from the Rappabannock and peared in her four men, one of whom hailed Capt. sack Washington. My explicit directions that Sumner of the Cumbria and asked how much water Washington, sustained by the judgment of all the vessel drew. The answer was nine and a half the commanders of corps, should be left secure, feet. The inquirer then stated that the bar had ten had been entirely neglected. It was precisely feet druft of water. Being asked if he were a pilot, this that drove me to detain McDowell. I do he responded "No, not a regular one," but that he not forget that I was satisfied with your ar- occasionally acted in that capacity, and was now rangement to leave Banks at Manassas Junction. employed to take out the bank, but that if the Cumwithin her own borders, I expect the statement to be received with a good deal of incredulity by those who are not familiar with certain facts which are patent to all observing men in the State. The loyal people of Ohio will be slow to believe that there was a plot laid by the Democratic leaders of Indiana, and a look of the Democratic leaders of Indiana, and a low of the Democratic leaders of Indiana, and a low of the Democratic leaders of Indiana, and a low of the Democratic leaders of Indiana, and a low of the Democratic leaders of Indiana, and a low of the Democratic leaders of Indiana, and low of the Democra nothing was substituted for it, of course I was going ahead and taking soundings. While parleying Richmond via Manassas Junction to this city to be formerly commander of a boat on the Brazos River, entirely open, except what resistance could be pre- and a notorious Secessionist. Hailing him by name, sented by less than 20,000 unorganized t.oops ? This they addressed questions to him, to his evident alarm

is a question which the country will not allow me to and trepidation. On Capt. Samner inquiring whe was in command on shore, Payne responded There is a curious mystery about the number of Wainright," and, seizing the rudder, headed his boat troops now with you. I telegraphed you on the 6th. for shore. Capt. Summer then ordered him to come saying that you had over 100,000 with you. I had on board the Cumbria. "You have too many blue taken, as he said, from your own returns, making follow, I'll pilot you, but I don't care to take the 108,000 then with you and en route to you. You responsibility of the vessel!" "Stand to your gune, now say you will have but 85,000 when all en route boys! but don't open portholes and give it to them to you shall have reached you. How can this dis- until the Colonel gives the order!" shouted Capt. Samcrepancy of 35,000 be accounted for? As to Gen. ner, while a German licutement, with equal prescisely what a like number of your own would have rifles instantly and to cover the boat. (The Cumbria, to do if that command was away. I suppose the be it remarked, had neither cameen nor port-holes. Gov. Morton was whole force which has gone forward to you is with Seeing that he had no alternative, Payne, with you by this time; and if so, I think it is the precise every mark of unwillingness, came on board the Cumbria, where he was told to consider himself a By delay, the enemy will readily gain on you; prisoner, and severely questioned by the captain, that is, he will gain faster by fortifications and re- Col. Davis, and the Texans, all of whom gathered enforcements than you can by re-enforcements alone. about him in anything but friendly mood. Very And once more let me tell you, it is in-dispensable to you that you strike a blow. knowledged the truth-that Galveston was in the I am powerless to help. This you will do hands of the Rebels, the Harriet Lane captured, the me the justice to remember, I was always opposed Westfield blown up and burned, and that the rest of